The Time Piece.

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FOR THE TIME PIECE.

Observing a Communication in the Argus of the 9th inst. intimating the necessity of publishing again my Address to the public, of 14th of February 1797, in order that my case may be more fully understood, I have concluded to re-publish the following lines, the substance thereof:—

AFTER a series of disappointments, I called a meeting of my Creditors, for the purpose of obtaining from them a prolongation of payments: This took place the 2d of December last, 1796, not at a public tavern, which has been generally the case in this city, but at my own house, when every body might have an opportunity of inspecting my property, and judging whether I had secreted any part of it: my creditors were forced to acknowledge, that if I had not been an honest man, I might adopted measures more prejudicial to their interest, than that of a respite in payments. The terms I then proposed, were to pay them in three equal instalments, of 8, 16, and 24 months, with lawful interest, with liberty to the creditors (though certainly to the injury of my credit) to choose two persons to examine every week, or every day, if they pleased, the state of my effects, accounts, and money; out of which, a stipulated sum for the daily support of myself and family, only, should be allowed, till all the instalments were compleated. Would a generous public believe it—this proposition was rejected; the creditors preferred committing me to prison; in this wretched place have I been since the 6th of December, 1796.

At the instance of several of my creditors, I convened a second meeting on the 13th of January, 1797, and as the state of my business had become much worse, not only from the fire which has desolated a part of this city, and other places, but from the general depredations on our commerce, and the injury done to my credit here and abroad, by reason of my imprisonment, I made a second offer to pay them in three instalments, of 1, 2, and 3 years, without interest; which by the change in circumstances I have stated, were by no means so favourable to me as the first offer—This too they refused; and insisted, on my giving up all my effects. I saw in this measure the ruin of my future prospect in business—I consented to the arrangement, on condition that they would leave to me my furniture, linnen, and wearing apparel, for myself and family, and liberate me from all engagemtns to the present day, which might again expose me to an imprisonment, from which I could not extricate myself, when deprived of all resources.

This proposition they have hitherto declined, and it appears to be their determinations after stripping me of every farthing of property, to suffer me to languish during their pleasure in prison; without the means of subsistence:—Is it possible, that so unjust a proceeding should be tolerated in a civilized country, as to permit creditors to deprive a man of his property, at perhaps one quarter of its value, and then leave him to languish in gaol for the residue of his life, without a single resource or ray of hope!

What then is my situation? Am I, after wasting in law the proceeds of the daily sale, to suffer the first judgment to sweep away the whole of the property, and then leave myself and family without subsistence, and the other creditors without a farthing of the money due them? No, certainly—I have determined after the maturest reflection, to make a public sale for cash, of all my property, in order to divide the same equally amongst all the creditors, when they are disposed to give me my discharge—until when, I shall feel myself authorised to appropriate what may be necessary, for the maintenance of myself, associates and family—Trusting for my justification to this public declaration of my situation and motives.

DAVID F. LAUNEY.

Goal of New York, Feb. 14, 1797.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

TO CALEB P. WAYNE, OF BOSTON.

IN a late number of your Gazette you mention that our commerce had been harrassed by the French and our prospects in that quarter become unpromising long before the ratifying of the British Treaty, as appears from an official letter of citizen Monroe which gives the lie direct to the sentiments said to be expressed by the jacobins, "that all has been owing to that instrument." Mr. Monroe then, who had an opportunity of obtaining *correct* information, has it seems (though *a jacobin*) given a *correct* statement in opposition to the mistakes or misrepresentations of other people. You tories are very ready to accuse the friends of liberty of being mad enough, intentionally to reason in the face of fact. Let us see then how your political integrity will stand the test. In the very same paper, in a paragraph immediately preceding the above discovery, your *Federal* Gazette misrepresents one of the plainest articles in the *federal* constitution. You observe that, if foreigners shall continue admissible to a seat in the House of Representatives without an act being passed imposing on them the necessity of being previously stripped and examined, to discover whether their persons be free from any brand or mark of infamy, it is not impossible but we may see a *scape gallows*, president of the United States. Now the constitution declares, that no person shall be eligible to this office who shall not be either a native of said states, or have been a citizen thereof at the time of adopting the same, besides possessing other requisites: viz. being of the age of 35 years, and having resided in the United States for 14 years next preceding his election. Your conclusion from these erroneous premises contains the essence of correctness. If foreigners of good character shall continue *eligible* to an office which the constitution leaves open to them, it is not impossible that those of bad character may be *elected* to one from which it has expresly excluded them. As a *federal man*, you ought to have known that to provide concerning the qualifications of a legislator falls not within the province of the legislative, but of the people in convention. That it is not a *legal* but a *constitutional* act. and that any law, not in conformity with the principles declared by the constitution, is null and void. Your recommendation of stripping and examining is moreover grounded upon the erroneous supposition that one country can take *national* cognizance of the regulations for the *internal* government of every other. Besides, the laws and customs of different states relative to the crimes of individuals (were the knowledge of them universal) can be no accurate standard of right or wrong. In some of the eastern countries acts are not only permitted, but enjoined as *religious duties*, which in the greater part of Europe would be punished with death.

We have another specimen of your readiness to accuse *other people* of *your own* crimes, in your remarks on a typical error in the Chronicle—The name of Joseph Paine there inserted among the signatures to an address presented to citizen Monroe, is no other, you observe, than the INFAMOUS ATHEIST, TOM PAINE, whom you also term a British *'scape gallows* and a blasphemer of God. Cobbett, the negro-hunter, (to whom the latter term may be applicable) professes an inviolable regard to truth, and affects to view Paine's atheistical tenets with horror. He has therefore had the task assigned him of hunting out the exceptionable passages in this author's writings; but the result of his honest labours has not yet transpired. It might have been as prudent in you to have concealed your ignorance, (for a while at least) unless you wish to bring both him and yourself into public contempt. To the passages quoted for his digestion from the Age of Reason, part 1st, I shall add the following, from the same work, part 2d, for yours. If either of you are in possession of any new edition of the work which will substantiate what you have advanced, come forward, like men, and produce it. If not, pay attention to the maxim, "*he that is without sin, let him cast the first stone,*" and be cautious, for your own sakes, how you again accuse others of lying.

PHILO VERITAS.

THE existence of this power is sufficiently demonstrated to us, though we cannot conceive, as it is impossible we should, the nature and manner of its existence. We cannot conceive how we came here ourselves, and yet we know for a fact that we are here. We know also that the power that called us into being, can, if he please, and when he please, call us to account for the manner in which we have lived here; and therefore, without seeking any other motive for belief, it is rational that he will, for we know beforehand that he can. The probability, or even possibility, of the thing is all that we ought to know; for if we knew it as a fact, we should be the mere slaves of terror. Our belief would have no merit, and our best actions no virtue.

Deism then teaches us, without the possibility of being deceived, all that is necessary or proper to be known. The creation is the bible of the deist—He there reads, in the *hand writing of the creator* himself, the *certainty* of his existence, and the *immutability* of his power; and all other bibles and testaments are to him forgeries. The probability that we *may be* called to account hereafter, will, to reflecting minds, have the influence of belief; for it is not our belief or disbelief that can make or unmake the fact. As this is the state we are in, and which it is propet we should be in, as free agents. it is the fool only, and not the philosopher, nor even the prudent man, that will live as if there was no God.

The only religion that has not been invented, and that has not every evidence of divine originality, is that contained in the bible of the creation. The principles we discover there are eternal and of divine origin; they are the foundation of all the science that exists in the world, and must be the foundation of theology.

Could a man be placed in a situation and endowed with power of vision to behold at one view, and to contemplate deliberately, the structure of the universe; to mark the movements of the several planets; the cause of their varying appearances; the unerring order in which they revolve, even to the remotest comet, their connections and dependence on each other; and to know the system of laws established by the creator that governs and regulates the whole; he would then conceive, far beyond what any church theology can teach him; the power, the wisdom, the vastness, the munificence of the creator; he would then see that all the knowledge man has of science and all the mechanical arts by which he renders his situation comfortable are derived from *that source*; his mind, exalted by the scene, and convinced by the fact, would increase in gratitude as it increased in knowlegde. His religion or his worship would become united with his improvement as a man; and any employment he followed that had connection with the principles of the creation. as every thing of agriculture of science and of the mechanical arts has, would teach him more of God and of the gratitude he owes to him than any theological sermon he now hears. The knowledge of the principles upon which creation is constructed is of divine origin, and it is from the *Bible of the creation* that man has learned it. [Want of room has occasioned the necessity of curtailing the extract sent; sufficient, however, remains to answer the end in contemplation.]

EXTRACT.

LEGISLATION is, in almost every country, grosly the favourer of the rich against the poor. Such is the character of the English game-laws, by which the industrious rustic is forbidden to destroy the animal which preys upon the hopes of his future subsistence, or to supply himself with the food that, unsought, thrusts itself in his path. Such was the spirit of the revenue laws of France under the monarchy, which, in several of their provisions, fell exclusively upon the humble and industrious, and exempted from their operation those who were best able to support it. Thus in England, the land tax at this moment produces half a million less than it did a century ago, while the taxes on consumption, have experienced an addition of thirteen millions per annum during the same period. This is an attempt, whether effectual or no, to throw the burden from the rich upon the poor, and as such is an exhibition of the spirit of legislation. Upon the same principle, robbery and other offences, which the wealthier part of the community have no temptation to commit, are treated as capital crimes, and attended with the most rigorous, often the most inhuman punishments. The rich are encouraged to associate for the execution of the most partial and oppressive positive laws—monopolies and patents are lavishly dispensed to such as are able to purchase them—while the most vigilant policy is employed to prevent combinations of the poor to fix the price of labour, and they are deprived of the benefit of that prudence and judgment which would select the scene of their industry.

Remarks made by a late Traveller in Spain.

IN Spain the eldest son of a grandee is prohibited marrying the heiress of one of equal rank. The writer names an instance, the countess of Bevenente, whose daughter is to inherit an income of 50,000 doubloons a year, about 35,000l. sterling yearly, and who is to be married to the second son of the duke d'Opuna, who as a cadet has not a shilling. Could the eldest son of that duke marry her he would be the richest subject in Europe; but the law is, that he marries some lady of family, but with no portion; and thus Spain will have two families, instead of one sufficiently rich, which, without such a law, might not be the case.

The preachers in Spain, particularly the friars, have introduced the practice of producing pictures in their sermons, to aid their eloquence. A friar having expatiated on the torments of hell with all the ardour poss-

ble, nods to some attendants to bring the picture, which exhibits some devils running hot and sharp irons into sinners. The devils are painted with horns, claws, and serpentine tails; the reverend father holds a lighted torch before the picture, that it may be better seen by the people, and with the most hideous vociferation denounces everlasting torments to the unrepenting, like those that the painter has there expressed.

On the sides of the roads in Spain there are very small chapels, usually called hermitages, though no hermit dwells in them. Trough a hole in the door, designed for passengers to throw in their offerings to, *par las animas*, for the souls in purgatory, seeing but a dim lamp, I asked the chaise driver the use of a lamp in a deserted hermitage? The fellow answered archly, 'to light saints of wood.' And when reproved for levity, he said he was no Christian but a Catalonian, and that he had travelled in France.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE CLUSTER.

NO. VI.

I.

ODE ON THE DECLINE OF DESPOTISM.

WHY will tyrants strive to gain,
O'er man ungovernable reign,
Why seek (at helm of empire's place)
Their fellow creatures to degrade;
Like creatures of the field disgrace,
And laws of Nature and of God evade?
'Tis man's unbounded unreserved will,
Addicted to the doing ill,
Forced by the passions of the mind,
To vice and sensuality resign'd,
He seeks to soothe them all in pow'r and gay parade.

II.

But though mankind *has* borne their sway,
And tyranny has stalk'd unhurt,
Her vot'ries *now* her shrine desert;
Whilst freedom brightens into day:
And though tyrannic champions strive
Mankind of freedom to deprive,
No more can man in slavery delight,
For reason opens to the human eye
The blessings of Fair Liberty,
And despotism sinks to everlasting night.

III.

No Cæsar shall hereafter wield,
A distant terror with his shield,
Imperial victors no more share,
The products of an impious war;
For France has hurl'd
To distant world
The votaries of her royal name,
And freedom rais'd to everlasting fame.

IV.

Tyrannic power too long possess'd,
O'er man her dominating voice,
Prostrated now she licks the dust;
Let human nature then rejoice,
For virtue seeks triumphantly to aid
The progress of the human mind,
Restores to injured and debas'd mankind,
Those blessings which alone were made
To free and elevate the mind.

V.

Ambition hence assume thy place,
Far distant from the human race,
Seek not midst mortal to oppose,
The strength and virtue of thy foes;
Seek midst the tygers to arouse,
Their spirit to assert thy cause,
(For beasts alone thy principles are fit)
Or seek the lyon's boisterous roar,
With him in majesty then may'st thou sit,
'Tis there alone thy principles can soar.

O. G.

Domestic Intelligence.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 13.

Mr. Coit, from the committee of elections, made a further report, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Livingston observed, that the Senate having insisted on their amendments to the bill affording relief to the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, he wished a committee of conference to be appointed to confer with the senate.

The speaker said it was first necessary for the House to determine they would not recede from their disagreement to their amendments.

The sense of the House was accordingly taken, and having determined to insist on their disagreement, a committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of William Thorne, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a report on the petition of the Portland Marine Society, who pray for certain buoys to be placed in Portland harbour. The report is favourable, recommending the placing of buoys in the said harbour, the expence of which is estimated at 400 dollars. The report was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had passed the bill for the support of government for the year 1798, and for other purposes; to the bill providing the means of intercourse with foreign nations; and to the conference proposed with respect to the amendments to the bill for relief of Refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Mr. Sewal wished the House to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take into consideration the resolutions which had been referred to it

This motion was objected to, on the ground of further information being expected from the President with respect to our dispute with France, and occasioned a very warm debate (which shall be given thereafter.) It was at length agreed to go into a committee of the whole, when 115,833 dollars were appropriated for completing and equipping the three frigates for sea; and also a resolution appropriating dollars for the pay and subsistence of the crews, and for the wear, losses, expenditure of ammunition, and other current and contingent expences of the naval armament.

These two resolutions have been agreed to, the committee rose, the House concurred in them, and a bill was directed to be reported accordingly.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Livingston, went into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the Judical Courts of the United States; but not having gone through the bill the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, *MARCH* 20.

Point Petre. (Guad.) Feb. 9 1798.

Mr Dobbin,

Inclosed is a proclamation of the agents of the Executive Directory of the French Republic to the windward islands, setting forth in the second paragraph, that the major of the navy addressed captain Nickerson, of the ship Charles, of Baltimore, myself supercargo, and that we answered him insolently, &c.

I solemnly declare to you, that he did not speak to me on that day, or I to him, nor for two weeks before this affair happened, more than a salute in passing, nor is there one word of it true respecting the king, &c. It also mentions a meeting of the Americans, to deliberate if they would hoist their colours, on the day of the death of the late king of France—let me also tell you, that there was no such meeting, nor was it ever talked of.

I remain yours, &c.

WILLIAM GORDON.

[For the arrete alluded to, see our paper on Monday.]

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.

Last Friday the Usury Bill was taken up in the state Legislature; and a motion made to reject it—this was lost by a considerable majority. It is, however, we learn, in a great measure given up by its advocates, and it is generally understood that it will not prevail.

The original Sunday bill gave way to a substitute of a more moderate complexion. This substitute was referred to a committee, who in substance brought it back to its former rigidness. One of the committee, who dissented from it, brought in another bill. Upon the whole, one was passed prohibiting the vending of liquors on Sunday, and allowing travelling, provided the traveller does not leave home on that day.

Attempts have been made to revive the punishment of death, in the case of *Arson*, and to introduce whipping, and consequently the *honorable Bridewell court*, but both have failed.

We learn that two judges have been appointed to preside in the police office, in all criminal cases; and that Mr. Beakman, alderman of the third ward, and J. De La Montagnie alderman of the sixth ward, are the persons who have been chosen.

Our legislature, during its present sitting, has passed sixty bills. They have yet on hand upwards of forty public and thirty private ones. It is supposed that they will adjourn about the beginning of April.

Some of the western counties of this state are still in an uproar. It is pretty confidently said, that not one of the present *federal* members in the state legislature, from Montgomery county, will again be returned.

The Senate of this state, on Thursday the 8th inst. agreed to the bill for the appointment of a state treasurer, with amendments. One of which encreases the salary from 1250 dollars as fixed by the assembly, to 1500 dollars per annum—another requires that the security to be given be approved as well by the chief justice as by the speaker of assembly; and a third, that the person to be appointed treasurer, shall not carry on or be concerned in any trade or mercantile calling, after the first day of May next. On taking the question on the name of *Robert M'Clallan* for treasurer, a division was called, when there appeared for the affirmative, 25; for the negative 7—majority 18.

By the ship Pigou, captain Sinclair, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, last from Cape Nichola Mole, we hear, that orders had arrived there for the British commander to *evacuate Port au Prince*, as soon as possible.

As it is understood, that the late French decree of January 1798, authorises the seizure of all British manufactures in whatever vessels, and as they may therefore be seized in the vessels even of Spain and Holland, which are their allies in the present war, or of Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Austria and the United States of America, which are all neutrals at this time, so it is plain and certain, that the French decree of January, 1798, is not particularly intended to incommode and injure America, much less can it be deemed an evidence of hostile intentions against us. It is a great infraction of our neutral rights, and so were the British detentions of neutral vessels and grain in 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795, the stoppage of all provisions for the colonies of France, and French colonial produce under her secret order of council; admiral Nelson's interdiction of the neutral trade with the whole Spanish empire in 1797, and other British acts. If this and other French retaliating acts bore only upon the British, it would be mere justice; but some of the neutrals have not deserved to suffer.

Loss of the Ship Fame.

By a gentlemen who left London in the ship Fame, of and bound to this port, commanded by Thomas Burry, we are enabled to give the following particulars of her loss.

The Fame left the Lizard the latter end of December, and was a wreck the third day of March, in lat. 41. 45, long. 69½. From the Downs to the Lizard she was pumped every hour, and two days afterwards every half hour, while in every gale of wind her leaks were materially increasing. She was rather scant of hands; having only seven men before the mast, one of whom was lost overboard; four cabin and sixteen steerage passengers. All endeavours to discover particular leaks were ineffectual; her planks below, and her stern were unsound, and had not the passengers strenuously assisted the seamen, she must inevitably have perished long before. It was soon necessary to free her every quarter of an hour, and eight of the most able passengers divided themselves into regular watches every four hours, night and day.

In her voyage to London she was laden with turpentine, which choaked her pumps and made them more laborious. On Friday night the second of March two pumps were continually at work, and on Saturday morning the water gained so fast on the ship, and the strength of the men was so much exhausted, that no hopes were entertained of saving her.

In this perilous situation, the favour of Providence enabled the men to discern a schooner bearing down towards them; they hoisted a signal of distress, which the schooner perceiving, by four o'clock in the evening came down along aside of them. At this time the crew were employed in heaving over pieces of lead, and whitening casks. The schooner was commanded by capt. Macey of Halifax, and was bound to Philadelphia. He received the whole ship's company on board amounting to thirty three, who, in consequence of a heavy sea and a dark night, were unable to bring any thing with them, save three or four barrels of porter, and other provisions, which were indispensably necessary.

The discret and generous conduct of captain Macey, both before and after the deseration of the Fame, has excited the gratitude of those who were preserved by him; they have endeavoured, however inadequately, to testify their friendship, and hope to be able to recompence him in another way; after living with him for a week and his water being nearly expended, he was relieved of eight of his company by two sloops bound to New-York, who likewise assisted him with water.

Her cargo was of considerable value, consisting principally of linnen, cotton, ribbands, and other dry goods, porter in casks, and white lead.

A fresh breeze sprung up when they quitted the Fame, and it was apprehended she could not float longer than the next morning, as she had between five and six feet water in her hold when the last boat left her.

From a Hamburg paper.

John Adams, President of the United States of America, to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

Citizens Directors,

In the earnest design to settle all the differences between the U. States and Francerica, and to re-establish that harmony, that good understanding and those commercial relations which from the com-

mencement of our political connection, have, until of late, so happily subsisted. Who have appointed Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry, distinguished Citizens of these States, jointly and singly, as extraordinary envoys and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, and have charged them, by and with the consent of the Senate, to execute the above specified great objects. I pray you Citizens Directors, to give them full credit in all that they shall in that quality, singly or jointly propose to you from the part of the United States, and especially when they shall express to you, our sincere wishes for the welfare of the French Republic.

Signed by me and sealed with the great seal of State.

Philadelphia, the 13th of July, 1797, and the 22d year of the independence of these States.

Upon the communication of the above letter of credence, the French Directory immediately charged Citizen Talleyrand to invite the American commissioners to an interview; but the minister of foreign relations soon discovered that altho' charged to settle all the differences, the commissioners were not invested with any powers, calculated to promote that desirable object.

SOMETHING OF THE WONDERFUL!

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 8th, 1798.

"We have little news circulating with us, excepting the Black Jug, a term you are not sensible of. It has for some time been the general topic, and it is somewhat extraordinary—I shall relate it as brief as possible.

A few days after you left us, there came an old woman to Dr Rose's, with a black jug full of black liquor, and left it upon commission for sale; all the skill of the doctor was short of the name and virtue of this wonderful medicine. They interrogated this old woman, and all they could squeeze out of her was, it was a good medicine, and it made no difference to them, to as they were paid for their trouble, and made her exit. Two or three days after there came two men to town, and enquired for Dr. Rose's, being directed thereto, enquired if ther had not been some medicine left there, being answered in the affirmative, they immadiately asked the price, being told it was 5 dollars per ounce, they offered 3; Rose informed them it could not be had under 5, as their orders were to sell none under that price. They ordered Rose to weigh it, and then paid him down 750 dollars cash, and departed as quick as possible. Rose became stupified and sent for his neighbour; he as well as Rose, was so much frightened, that they would not touch it. They then scraped it as as filth on some paper, and carried it to the Silversmith's, & he pronounced the dollars good silver. A few days after, the old witch came for her money; he again questioned her, what it was, and what it was called she named it, but not one of the faculty ever heard of such a name. They refused giving her money, the justice interfered and had her committed to jail until she confesses. She still remains there—The men were pursued but not overtaken. Some said it was a certain poison to be put into wells of water, that the French sent into this country, but which supposition is credited by none but the low and designing, and which we treat with contempt. I shall leave it to your own reflection, if you find it worth any, until I hear more about it, and then perhaps I shall be enabled to unfold the mystery; until then, I remain unalterably yours, &c."

ERRATA.

In "The Young Quaker's Apology," inserted in our last, (2d line) read,

"And wander, ah. wander—alas!"

☞ At a very large and respectable Meeting of Freeholders, held at Hunter's Hotel, on Tuesday evening the 13th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration proper characters to be supported at the ensuing election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. After mature deliberation, it was unanimously resolved, that ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, be supported as Governor, and STEPHEN VAN RENSELAER, as Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That the several Printers in this State be requested to publish the above in their respective Newspapers.

By order of the meeting,

DAVID GELSTON, Chairman.
JOHN SWARTWOUT, Secr'y.

March 16.

NOTICE.

TEUNIS WORTMAN's Office is removed from No. 3, Cedar-street, to the Office of Samuel Smith, esq; No. 53, Partition-street; where every attention to their business will be given by Mr. Smith.

N. B. It is requested that all law pleadings and other papers may be served at that place.

To Let, and possession given immediately, that convenient Two Story House. No. 3. Cedar-street. For particulars enquire at No 53, Partition-street.

March 14. 3tw. 1m.

A Word in Season.

WHEREAS the legislature of Vermont have laid a tax of *one cent* per acre on all lands in said state, those concerned, by applying soon at No. 22, Oliver street, New York, may have the business negociated on very reasonable terms, and prevent the sale of their lands to satisfy said tax.

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, *MARCH*, 16th,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A favourite PLAY, called,

CYMBELINE,

KING OF BRITAIN.

To which will be added,
A COMEDY, in 2 Acts, called,

THE LYAR.

TO-MORROW EVENING, *MARCH* 17th,
The TRAGEDY of

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

With the Musical Entertainment, of, The

DOUBLE DISGUISE.

Mr. CHALMERS's Engagement with the New Theatre concluding this week, the Public are respectfully informed, his Benefit is fixed for MONDAY EVENING next, when will be performed, a favourite COMEDY, called, The

ROAD TO RUIN,

Or, The Way to Avoid it.

After which, a very great Variety of SONGS, &c. which will be expressed in the Bills of the day.

To which will be added,
A short PANTOMIME SKETCH, called,

HARLEQUIN's VAGARIES.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundred pages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS
BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.

AT H. CARITAT's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Pearl street, No. 93,

WILL be sold this day, at one shilling a piece, the new Catalogue of his Library, containing beyond 1200 numbers, which form about 4000 vols. and fill up 64 pages, on account of it accuracy respecting either the titles, nature, merit or form of the works, as well as the names of their authors. In order to understand the full improvement of the whole, H. Caritat begs of his friends to consider that of the books contained in the catalogue of the Library he formerly bought, the greatest part he either never had, or that they were imperfect, or worn out. It is therefore by every exertion in his power, that he availed himself of the means this place could afford to form a good collection, having expunged of the old one with the great severity what could give no satisfaction to his subscribers. He has likewise already provided himself with a sufficient number of duplicates, so that at the ensuing season the subscribers in town may not suffer from those in the country, which last he will endeavour to accomodate in the most easy terms; and as now for a further rapid and steady improvement, he cannot entirely depend on the occasional importation of books in this city H. Caritat from this period will have a direct correspondence with London in order first to get what he could not find here, and to have for the future regularly and speedily forward to him every thing new that may suit his customers.

February 5th, tf

For Publication by Subscription,
A celebrated and much admired New Novel,
ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.
BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,
Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown.

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

Feb. 14. tf.

PROPOSALS,
For Printing by Subscription,

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,

Prose and Poetical.
By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. IT shall be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, similar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. IT will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to subscribers at *six shillings* stitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar*.

3. IT will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO those who have read the works of Mrs. FAUGERES, annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. BLEECKER, not long since published, no recommendation is necessary: Those who admire, and wish to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the perusal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miscellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a separate book, or as a second volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by T. KIRK, No. 112 Chatham street; at the READING ROOM, in Water street, and at the different Bookstores in this city.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, nolve, celiary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 18. tf

Harwood's Porter House,
No. 8, *Fletcher Street.*

GENTLEMEN supplied with excellent Draught and Bottled Porter, Beef-Steaks and Oysters, with good accommodations.

N. B. Genteel Boarding and Lodging.

Selected Poetry.

HOPELESS LOVE.

CEASE tyrant of my flaming bosom. cease,
Nor force the gentle slumbers from my eyes,
Ah but again restore my youthful peace,
And from my breast erase desponding sighs.

May fate relent, nor let me languish here,
While by her eyes I'm chain'd to gloomy care;
Still for the transient rose I shed a tear
And o'er her blushes weep with wild despair.

Impetuous transport pierces while I gaze,
Corrosive anguish preys upon my mind;
I stand condemn'd to pass unhappy days,
And leave content and flatt'ring hope behind.

I grieve in Silence, and I grieve in vain,
Her eyes resistless snatch me to my doom;
Fain would I rove to ease this lingering pain,
But that will follow to the dusky tomb.

Fly hope, thou soother, from my wretched breast,
Revive no more, nor bring me gentle aid;
I mourn, I wander, and I weep unblest,
Enslav'd rejected by a beauteous maid.

A CHILD NURTURED BY A WOLF.

SOME gentlemen hunting in the forest of Arden in Picardy, slew a she wolf, that was followed by a child, aged about seven years, stark naked, of a strange complexion. and with fair coloured hair The child seeing the wolf dead, ran fiercely at them, was beset and taken, the nails of his hands and feet bowed inward: he spake nothing but uttered only an inarticulate sound.

Having brought him to a neighbouring house, they manacled his hands and feet; and by long fasting. brought him to a tameness, so that in seven months he was taught to speak.

By circumstance of time, and six fingers he had on one hand, he was found to be the child of a woman, who stealing wood was pursued by officers, and in her fright left her child, then about nine months old, which as is supposed, was carried away by the she wolf, and by her nursed to the time of his being taken.

He afterwards became a herdsman, for seven years, during which time, wolves never made any attempt on his flocks, though they were numerous. This being observed by the neighbouring villagers, many people committed their cattle to his care, by which means he acquired great store of money: and lived and died in comfort and affluence.

It is remarkable, that if he only stroaked any sort of cattle, or spit on them, for the space of 15 days after, dogs of the greatest fierceness, or wolves would not touch them, but this virtue afterwards left them.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL,

A TWO story House and Lot, situate at the corner of Houston and Prospect street, adjoining Colonel Burr's seat. For particulars apply to
PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
Feb. 14. No. 49, Waterstreet.

Soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can by procured, will be published
AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
THE COLUMBIAD;
CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

HATS.

PETER VANDER HOEF, JUN. HATTER
No. 49, Water-Street, New-York, near Camden Slip.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,
MENS & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.
OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.
April, 26. tf.

JOHN S. HUNN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildingsds. Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices or he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 29.

Philadelphia Stages,
by way of South-Amboy, Bordentown and Burlington.

THE Packet leaves the Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday during the Winter.
Fare for Passengers, Two Dollars,
Goods per 100 lb. One and a half do.
Way Passengers, Three Pence, per Mile
Jan. 26. tf.

FOR SALE,
At No. 91, Pearl street, near the Old Slip.

TWO STOUT handsome English Hair Trunks of different sizes from three to four feet long,
December 15. tf.

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Lease, the following property, viz.—One large two story house to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleasantly situated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Also at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a small house, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red store, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for storing the cargoes of ships, or any of her property.—A large Coopers shop in the same neighbourhood, with a fire place; together with several hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subscriber has also a number of lots to lease or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewise dispose of, at very low rates, for cash, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a store of DRY GOODS, including almost every article in that line —For further particulars, enquire of.
THOMAS GARDNER.
May 29. No. 212, William-street. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Josiah G. Pierson deceased, or the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those who are indebted to the said Josiah G. Pierson, deceased, or the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, aforesaid, are desired to make payment to the said subscribers without delay, to prevent trouble.
ISAAC PIERSON,
WILLIAM BOYD,
JOHN MERSEREAU, } Executors.
N. B. The friends of the deceased, and the public are respectfully informed that the business at the factory and store will still be continued as usual, under the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers; where all orders shall be punctually attended to.
December 29th. 3tw

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.
December 11. tf.

THIS is to inform William Clark. Printer, who left New York about the end of June last, that his brother, Smollet Clark, is arrived at the above place, and wishes to hear from him, as he has something of importance to communicate to him. By directing to Ebenezer Clark, Coach-Maker, he will hear further particulars.
March 7. tf.

BY order of James Kent Esq. Recorder of the City of New-York, Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of John D. Tiers, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause (if any they have) before the said James Kent Esq. on Friday the twenty third day of March next at his office in the city of New-York, No. 17 Pine Street, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, why an assignment of the estate of the said John D. Tiers should not be made for the use of all his creditors, and he, the said insolvent, discharged in form, according to the directions of the act for giving relief in cases of insolvency, passed the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1788.

Dated this third day of February in the year of our Lord one seven hundred and ninety eight.
JOHN D TIERS.
Samuel L. Rue, one of the petitioning creditors.
February 9, 1798. Fr. 1aw. 6w.

SAMUEL SMITH, Attorney at Law, has removed his Office from No. 2, Cedar street, to No. 53, Partition street. February 23. 1m.

THE People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, Greeting: Whereas we have lately commanded you, that you should cause JOHN NICHOLSON, late of the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, Gentleman, to be demanded from County Court to County Court, until, according to the law and custom of the State of New York aforesaid, he should be outlawed if he did not appear; and if he did appear then, that you should take him and keep him, so that you may have him before our Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the third Tuesday in April next, to answer Aaron Burr in a Plea of Trespass on the Case, and also to the bill of the said Aaron, on promise of the said John, for ten thousand dollars, to the damage of the said Aaron ten thousand dollars, as is said: We therefore command you, that you cause the said John Nicholson to be proclaimed three several days, according to the form of the statute for such purposes made and provided; one of which proclamations to be made at the usual church door of the ward where the said John Nicholson is an inhabitant, immediately after divine service, if any there be, that he render himself into your custody, so that you may have him before us at the aforesaid time, to answer to the said Aaron Burr in the plea aforesaid, and have there this writ. Witness, Robert Yates, esq; Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court, at the City of Albany, the twentieth day of January, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and the twenty second Year of our Independence.
Burr, Att'y. FAIRLIE, Clk.
Fr. Jan. 31. 1aw. tf.

WHEREAS JOHN ROOSEVELT, of the city of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the subscriber, John Post, by bond bearing date the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, in the penal sum of six hundred and seventy-two pounds, current money of the State of New York, conditioned for the payment of three hundred and thirty-six pounds, with lawful interest, in manner, and at the time therein mentioned. The said John Roosevelt did by indenture, bearing date the same day and year aforesaid, to secure the payment thereof, mortgage to the said John Post, all that certain lot of ground and premises, situate, lying and being in the fifth ward in the city of New-York, on the east side of James street, bounded north by the ground of Mr. Tenike; east in the rear by the ground belonging to the said John Roosevelt; on the south by the ground of Mr. James Cromline; and on the west by the said James Street, it being No 66. in said street, containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length on each side, one hundred feet, more or less, together with all and singular the premises with the appurtenances, to the same, belonging or in any way appertaining—AND WHEREAS the condition of the said bond, not having been performed, Notice is therefore hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and pursuant to the act in such case made and provided, the said above described premises will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House, in the city of New-York, the fifth day of March next at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this 30th day of August, 1797.
Fr. 1aw. 6m. JOHN POST.

THE People of the State of New-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent; To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, Greeting: Whereas we have lately commanded you that you should cause ROBERT MORRIS, late of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Esquire, to be demanded from County Court to County Court, until, according to the law and custom of the State of New York aforesaid, he should be outlawed if he did not appear; and if he did appear then, that you should take him and keep him, so that you may have him before our Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the third Tuesday in April next, to answer Solomon Townshend in a Plea of Trespass on the Case, and also to the bill of the said Solomon Townshend, on promise and assumptions of the said Robert Morris for fifty thousand dollars, to the damage of the said Solomon Townshend fifty thousand dollars, as it is said: We therefore command you, that you cause the said Robert Morris to be proclaimed three several days, according to the form of the statute for such purposes made and provided; one of which proclamations to be made at the usual church door of the ward where the said Robert Morris is an inhabitant, immediately after divine service, if any there be, that he render himself into your custody, so that you may have him before us at the aforesaid time, to answer to the said Solomon Townshend in the Plea aforesaid and have there this writ witness Robert Yates Esq. Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court at the City of Albany the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and in the twenty second year of our Independence.
FAIRLIE Clk.
Fr. 1aw. tf. BURR Attry.